

Testimony in Support of Assembly Bill 467
Assembly Committee on State Affairs and Homeland Security

Tuesday, December 3, 2009

State Capitol - Room 300 NE

By

Representative Pedro A. Colón

Good morning Chairman Kessler and committee members, thank you for allowing me to testify today in support of Assembly Bill 467. Assembly 467 seeks to create an optional state holiday in recognition of the life and work of Cesar E. Chavez, the most notable leader of the farm workers rights movement.

In order to justify the need for this official recognition it is necessary that we understand who Cesar E. Chavez was and why his legacy is noteworthy and important. The history of Cesar Chavez is not only important to Latinos but to all of Wisconsin's hardworking men, women and families.

Born in 1927 near Yuma, Arizona, Cesar Estrada Chavez was the second of six children. His grandfather, for whom he was named, settled the Gila Valley in the 1880's after escaping slavery on a Mexican ranch. The Chavez homestead grew to over 100 acres and 14 children. Chavez's father, Librado, began his family in 1924 when he married Juana Estrada. Librado and his family lived in an apartment above the store he owned and operated. In addition, Chavez's father continued to work on the family farm. The Great Depression changed all of that and set in motion a series of events that would become the legacy of Cesar E. Chavez. One that is synonymous with farm workers rights and migrant labor advocacy.

The Great Depression took away the family business in the early 1930's and the Chavez's family moved back to the family farm. But by 1937 a severe drought forced the family to give up the farm and a year later the Chavez family moved to California to search for work and eventually joined the migrant community traveling from farm to farm harvesting fruits and vegetables.

Due to the nature of this work, the family was constantly moving and Chavez attended more than 30 schools. By the eighth grade, Chavez left school to work full time in the vineyards in order to allow his family to rent a small cottage. Then in 1944, Chavez left to serve in the Navy during World War II. He returned after two years, continued to work in the fields and in 1948 wed Helen Fabela. Later that year he participated in a protest of low wages and squalid working conditions. This would be his first foray into the labor movement. Here he began what would become his life's work – fighting for change and workers rights in the fields on which he toiled.

He and his wife began teaching workers to read and write and assisted then in gaining citizenship. Chavez became more involved in social movements and became an active voice in

bettering the lives of farm and migrant workers. By 1952 Chavez became involved with a group called the Community Service Organization (CSO). He traveled the state of California urging Latinos to vote and fought for worker's rights. Chavez was named director of the CSO in 1958.

Four years later, Chavez would leave the CSO to form the National Farm Worker's Union (NFWU) which later became the United Farm Workers of America (UFWA). He organized large scale boycotts of both grapes and lettuce in the 1970's and, in 1988, was joined by religious and political leaders, celebrities, and other activists in a fast that protested the conditions in which migrant workers were forced to live and work.

When he died in 1993, he had never earned more than \$6,000 in a year but he had bettered the lives of thousands of farm workers. In 1994, President Clinton posthumously awarded Chavez the Medal of Freedom. Former Texas Governor George W. Bush signed a law recognizing March 31st as Cesar E. Chavez Day in 1999 and the California Governor Gray Davis signed a similar bill into law. This set into motion a wave of initiatives resulting in optional and commemorative Cesar Chavez days in several states including: Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico, Utah, Rhode Island, and most recently Nevada.

The legacy of Cesar E. Chavez lives on today and through his tireless efforts on behalf of migrant workers, they see vastly improved wages and working conditions. Since his death, dozens of communities across the nation have renamed schools, parks, streets, libraries, other public facilities, awards and scholarships in his honor. My legislation would help Wisconsin become the 11th state in the nation to bestow this honor upon Cesar E. Chavez and officially recognize March 31st as Cesar E. Chavez Day.

Since Assembly Bill 467 was drafted as an optional state holiday, it will not cost the state additional funding, nor will state offices be completely closed. This bill will allow individuals to take off March 31st as a paid holiday in lieu of another state holiday. All state offices must remain open and operate with at least minimal staffing on this day.

Cesar E. Chavez has done more for migrant workers than any single individual and it is time that Wisconsin, with its large migrant labor population, recognizes the achievements of this great man.

I thank you again for allowing me the opportunity to appear before this committee in support of Assembly Bill 467. I would be happy to answer questions that members of the committee may have.

Hector Santiago

2009 ASSEMBLY BILL AB 467

State of Wisconsin Legislature

To Chairman Kessler, and the Committee on State Affairs and Homeland Security, I am writing to encourage your support of AB 467, a proposal to observe the birthday of Cesar Estrada Chavez.

Cesar Chavez was a man who fought for the equality for immigrants, struggled for justice for laborers, and toiled for the equality on the behalf of all who are subjugated to oppression. Cesar Chavez was a worker, a civil rights advocate, a labor leader, and a hero to many. He promoted freedom and equality to all.

I ask of you, the representatives of Wisconsin to please make Wisconsin one of few states that will celebrate Cesar Chavez Day. Though I know there is this fear of loss of money due to this optional holiday, I sincerely believe by having a day that is structured upon equality and civil rights will bring Americans an even stronger sense of pride. Why is that the uniting of, not only Wisconsinites, but of all Americans have this price tag dangling from it? Does pride to be an American come at a price? I plead with you to create a day that would help promote life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I beseech you to create a day that will help unite not only Latinos, but a day that will unite all Americans across the state of Wisconsin.

As a Latino in the state of Wisconsin, a sense of identity is an arduous task to attain. As a Latino living in Wisconsin I have faced a countless amount of bigotry and an immense amount of cultural intolerance. A strong sense of insignificance floods the minds of numerous Latino Wisconsinites due to these marauding cavalries tearing their identity to shreds. Often we are subjugated to a vast amount of racism and prejudice. I am have often been gawked at with disdain and people make the assumption that I am merely just another lazy, incompetent Latino; a burden on the American society.

Immigrants are constantly being ill-treated within our society. Constantly looked at with disdain, immigrants are going through the very same prejudice that ruled over the nation throughout the 50's and 60's. From the year of 1954 to approximately the year of 1968 was time of great peril and turmoil. Racial inequity and revulsion ruled over the nation. Discrimination at every doorstep, bigotry on every block, and intolerance swept the nation. The Civil Rights Movement was a reform against the prejudice that had a chokehold on our nation. It was a reform that had soften our hardened hearts. A reform that is still going on to this very day. Immigration reform. Though During the Civil Rights Era there stood few, few who stood against the hatred and with the awesome might of their ideals they surmounted the contempt. People like Rosa Parks, Malcolm X, and Martin Luther King Jr. fought for the equality for African Americans.

Cesar Chavez was a warrior just the same. Fighting with words as opposed to fighting with fists. Instead of bloodshed, throats went raw from screaming. Surmounting the contempt that he faced as a Latino and standing against the hatred of the masses. "The fight was never about grapes or lettuce, it was about the people." (Cesar Chavez) Cesar Chavez was a civil rights leader. Like Martin Luther King Jr. he led many into peaceful warfare in hopes to overcome the battle of the bigots. He is icon for all laborers and was the voice of the people. Thanks to Cesar Chavez he helped provide focus the exploitation that occurs to workers.

Throughout the state of Wisconsin and throughout the nation labor injustice is still in existence. Cesar Chavez fought against the oppressors of the workers, helping achieve fair treatment and decent wages for all. The defender of the frail, the defender of all, Cesar Chavez himself is a national symbol of justice and integrity. He truly was a sagacious mentor and advocate. His teachings of equality amongst both the workers and the people will forever echo in my mind. A day that has a foundation upon his teachings will truly be a thing future generations will tremble upon. "Perhaps we can bring the day when children will learn from their earliest days that being fully man and fully woman means to give one's life to the liberation of the brother who suffers. It is up to each one of us. It won't happen unless we decide to use our lives to show the way." (Cesar Chavez) I am using my life allocate the teachings of Cesar Chaves, the teaching of equality, and the teaching of civil rights. I ask of you, the representatives of Wisconsin to observe the birthday Cesar Estrada Chavez and may his teachings forever resonate within you. I ask of you, the representatives of Wisconsin to give your lives for the liberation of those who suffer.

January 15th is a day that is celebrated all over the nation. Martin Luther King Day. A day when we remember the ruthlessness and relentlessness that our nation was so full of. A day when we are reminded of our difficulty achieved freedom. A day that unites all Americans black or white. Allow March 31st to become the next representation for our freedom. Allow March 31st to be a symbol to all that our state is a state of social acceptance, social tolerance, and social movement.

The opinion of a Latino college student may not mean much to the representatives of Wisconsin and I hope that this letter will sway the vote for proposition AB 467. Thanks to activist like Martin Luther King Jr. and Cesar Chavez I have been granted the right to speak out, to speak my mind. "Students must have initiative. They should not be mere imitators. They must learn to think and act for themselves and be free." (Cesar Chavez) With this letter comes a high hope that perhaps on March 31st Cesar Chavez Day will be celebrated. That perhaps my voice and the voice of others have been heard. That perhaps future generation will go fourth with his teachings and make them applicable to their lives and the lives of others.

Chairman Kessler, and the Committee on State Affairs and Homeland Security, I am writing to encourage your support of AB 467, a proposal to observe the birthday of Cesar Estrada Chavez. "Si se puede!"

AB 467

Williams, Vincent

From: Ernesto Chacon [chacon.e@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Wednesday, December 02, 2009 6:44 PM
To: Rep.Kessler
Cc: Rep.Young; Rep.Pope-Roberts; Rep.Ballweg; Rep.Kleefisch; Rep.Knodl; Ernesto Chacon
Subject: [Possible SPAM] VOTE YES!
Importance: Low
Attachments: Cesar Estrada Chavez.docx

Mr. Charmian and member of the Committee on State Affairs and Homeland Security.

For tomorrow hearing on Assembly Bill 467, Please see attachment for your information on the life of Cesar Chavez and his accomplishments. Also feel free to call me at 414-315-0346 if you need more information,

Thanking you in advance and hope your VOTE WILL BE YES!

**Siempre,
Ernesto Chacon,**



Cesar Estrada Chavez, Senator Robert F. Kennedy noted, was "one of the heroic figures of our time."

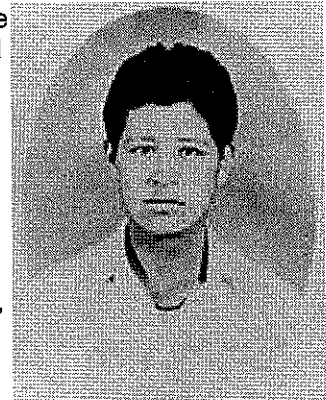
A true American hero, Cesar was a civil rights, Latino, farm worker, and labor leader; a religious and spiritual figure; a community servant and social entrepreneur; a crusader for nonviolent social change; and an environmentalist and consumer advocate.

A second-generation American, Cesar was born on March 31, 1927, near his family's farm in Yuma, Arizona. At age 10, his family became migrant farm workers after losing their farm in the Great Depression. Throughout his youth and into his adulthood, Cesar migrated across the southwest laboring in the fields and vineyards, where he was exposed to the hardships and injustices

of farm worker life.

After achieving only an eighth-grade education, Cesar left school to work in the fields full-time to support his family. He attended more than 30 elementary and middle schools. Although his formal education ended then, he possessed an insatiable intellectual curiosity, and was self-taught in many fields and well read throughout his life.

Cesar joined the US Navy in 1946, and served in the Western Pacific in the aftermath of World War II. He returned from service to marry Helen Fabela, whom he had met working in the vineyards of central California. The Chavez family settled in the East San Jose barrio of Sal Si Puedes (get out if you can), and would eventually have eight children and thirty-one grandchildren.



Cesar's life as a community organizer began in 1952 when he joined the Community Service Organization (CSO), a prominent Latino civil rights group. While with the CSO, Cesar coordinated voter registration drives and conducted campaigns against racial and economic discrimination primarily in urban areas. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, Cesar served as CSO's national director.

Cesar's dream, however, was to create an organization to protect and serve farm workers, whose poverty and disenfranchisement he had shared. In 1962, Cesar resigned from the CSO, leaving the security of a regular paycheck to found the National Farm Workers Association,

which later became the United Farm Workers of America.

For more than three decades Cesar led the first successful farm workers union in American history, achieving dignity, respect, fair wages, medical coverage, pension benefits, and humane living conditions, as well as countless other rights and protections for hundreds of thousands of farm workers. Against previously insurmountable odds, he led successful strikes and boycotts that resulted in the first industry-wide labor contracts in the history of American agriculture. His union's efforts brought about the passage of the groundbreaking 1975 California Agricultural Labor Relations Act to protect farm workers. Today, it remains the only law in the nation that protects the farm workers' right to unionize.



The significance and impact of Cesar's life transcends any one cause or struggle. He was a unique and humble leader, in addition to being a great humanitarian and communicator who influenced and inspired millions of Americans to seek social justice and civil rights for the poor and disenfranchised in our society. Cesar forged a diverse and extraordinary national coalition of students, middle class consumers, trade unionists, religious groups, and minorities.

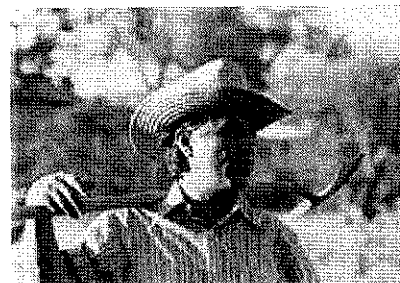


A strong believer in the principles of nonviolence practiced by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Cesar effectively employed peaceful tactics such as fasts, boycotts, strikes, and pilgrimages. In 1968 he fasted for 25 days to affirm his personal commitment and that of the farm labor movement to non-violence. He fasted again for 25 days in 1972, and in 1988, at the age of 61, he endured a 36-day "Fast for Life" to highlight the harmful impact of pesticides on farm workers and their children.

Cesar passed away in his sleep on April 23, 1993, in San Luis, Arizona, only miles from his birthplace of 66 years earlier. More than 50,000 people attended his funeral services in the small town of Delano, California, the same community in which he had planted his seed for social justice only decades before.

Cesar's life cannot be measured in material terms. He never earned more than \$6,000 a year. He never owned a house. When Cesar passed, he had no savings to leave to his family.

His motto in life-"sí se puede" (it can be done)-embodies the uncommon and invaluable legacy he left for the world's benefit. Since his death, dozens of communities across the nation have renamed schools, parks, streets, libraries, other public facilities, awards and scholarships in his honor, as well as enacting holidays on his birthday, March 31. In 1994 he was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in America.



Cesar Chavez-a common man with an uncommon vision for humankind-stood for equality, justice, and dignity for all Americans. His ecumenical principles remain relevant and inspiring today for all people.

In 1993, his family and friends established the Cesar E. Chavez Foundation to educate people about the life and work of this great American civil rights leader, and to engage all, particularly youth, to carry on his values and timeless vision for a better world.

Cesar E. Chavez Chronology

1927, March 31 – Cesario Estrada Chavez was born in Yuma, Arizona near the small farm his grandfather homesteaded in the 1880s.

1937 – Cesar's family lost their farm in the Great Depression. The Chavez family migrated across the southwest laboring in the fields and vineyards, finally settling in California.

1942 – Cesar quit school after the eighth grade to work in the fields full-time to help support his family.

1946 – He joined the U.S. Navy during the aftermath of World War II and served in the Western Pacific. Just before shipping out to the Pacific, Cesar was arrested in a segregated Delano, California movie theater for sitting in the "whites only" section.

1948 – Cesar returned home from the Navy and married Helen Fabela whom he had met working in the vineyards of San Jose, California. They settled in the East San Jose barrio of Sal Si Puedes (Get Out if

You Can) and would eventually have eight children and thirty-one grandchildren.

1948-1949 – He began studying the social teachings of the Catholic Church.

1952 – Community organizer Fred Ross met Cesar, then a young farm worker laboring in apricot orchards outside San Jose, and recruited him to work for the Community Service Organization (CSO), a prominent Latino Civil Rights Group.

1952-1962 – Cesar and Fred Ross, organized 22 CSO chapters throughout California. Under Cesar's leadership, the CSO became the most effective Latino civil rights group of its day. It helped Latinos become citizens, registered them to vote, battled police brutality and pressed for paved streets and other barrio improvements.

1962, March 31 – On his birthday, Cesar resigned from the CSO and moved his wife and eight small children to Delano where he founded the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) and dedicated himself to organizing farm workers full-time.

1962, September 30 – The first NFWA convention was convened in Fresno, California.

1962-1965 – Cesar often took his youngest children to dozens of farm worker towns as he painstakingly built up NFWA membership.

1965, September 16 – On Mexican Independence Day, Cesar's NFWA, with 1,200-member families, voted to join a strike against Delano-area grape growers that was initiated by the mostly Filipino American members of the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO (AWOC). This began the five-year Delano Grape Strike.

1966, March–April – Cesar and a small group of strikers embarked upon a 340-mile Peregrinacion (or Pilgrimage) from Delano to the steps of the state Capitol in Sacramento to draw national attention to the suffering of farm workers. During the march and after a four-month boycott, growers negotiated an agreement with NFWA, which was the first genuine union contract between a grower and farm workers in U.S. history.

1966, Spring-Summer – The NFWA and the Filipino American AWOC merge to form the United Farm Workers of America, AFL-CIO (UFW).

1967 – The UFW began a boycott of all California table grapes.

1967-1970 – Hundreds of grape strikers fanned out across North America to organize an international grape boycott. Millions of Americans rallied to support the farm workers' cause known as "La Causa."

1968, February-March – Cesar fasted for 25 days to rededicate his movement to nonviolence. U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy joined Cesar, and more than 8,000 farm workers and supporters at a mass where Cesar broke his fast. Senator Kennedy called Cesar "one of the heroic figures of our time."

1970, Summer – Cesar called for a nationwide boycott of lettuce.

1970, December 10-24 – Cesar was jailed in Salinas, California for refusing to obey a court order to stop the boycott against Bud Antle lettuce. Coretta Scott King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ethel Kennedy, widow of Robert Kennedy, visited Cesar in jail.

1971 – The UFW moved from Delano to La Paz in Keene, California, which is Southeast of Bakersfield. With table and wine grape contracts, and some agreements covering vegetable workers, UFW membership grew to nearly 80,000.

1972, May 11-June 4 – Cesar fasted a second time for 25 days in Phoenix, Arizona, in protest of a law that denied farm workers the right to strike and/or boycott for better working conditions.

1973, Spring-Summer – A bitter three-month strike by grape workers in California's Coachella and San Joaquin valleys began. Thousands of strikers were arrested for violating anti-picketing injunctions, hundreds were beaten, dozens were shot, and two were murdered. In response to the violence, Cesar called off the strike and began a second grape boycott.

1973-1975 – A nationwide Louis Harris poll, documented that 17 million Americans were boycotting grapes. Many were also boycotting lettuce and Gallo wine in support of UFW campaigns.

1975, June – Jerry Brown became governor and signed a state law that guaranteed California farm workers the right to organize and bargain with their employers. Cesar's efforts pushed the landmark Agricultural Labor Relations Act through the state Legislature.

1979 January-October – The UFW began strikes against several major lettuce and vegetable growers throughout the state. Rufino Contreras, a 27 year-old striker, was shot and killed in an Imperial Valley lettuce field by a grower/foremen.

1980s – The number of farm workers protected by UFW contracts grew to nearly 45,000.

1984 – Cesar declared a third grape boycott.

1986–Cesar kicked off the "Wrath of Grapes" campaign to draw public attention to the pesticide poisoning of grape workers and their children.

1988 – At the age of 61, Chavez conducted his last and longest public fast for 36 days in Delano to call attention to farm workers and their children stricken by pesticides.

1988- 1993 – Cesar recovered from his fast and continued pressing the grape boycott and leading farm worker organizing efforts.

1992, Spring-Summer – Cesar worked with then UFW First Vice President Arturo Rodriguez to lead vineyard walkouts in the Coachella and San Joaquin valleys. As a result, grape workers won their first industry-wide pay hike in eight years.

1993, April 23 – Cesar died peacefully in his sleep at the modest home of a retired San Luis, Arizona farm worker. Cesar was in Arizona conducting UFW work at the time of his death.

1993, April 29 – More than 40,000 mourners marched behind Cesar's plain pine casket during funeral services in Delano.

1993 – Chavez family and friends established the Cesar E. Chavez Foundation, a (501(c)(3)) non-profit charitable organization dedicated to maximizing human potential to improve communities by preserving, promoting and applying the legacy and universal values of civil rights leader Cesar E. Chavez.

REGARDING ASSEMBLY BILL 467-

Relating to: Creating and optional holiday for state employees to observe the birthday of Cesar E. Chavez

It has been nearly 17 years since Cesar Estrada Chavez died. It is time that he is formally recognized by the State of Wisconsin for his contributions to the state, to the country and to human kind.

Several times in the recent past, Representative Pedro Colon and other state legislators have proposed an optional holiday in the name of Cesar Chavez, and time-after-time, it has been denied its deserved recognition. Why? Who knows! Well, maybe I do know, but there is no reason not to recognize him for all he did throughout his lifetime and continues to do through his spirit that inspires many of us to keep working in defense of those less fortunate and less able to fend for themselves. Chavez was a kind and peaceful man even in all his years as a David against the many Goliaths of his time.

Of course, he got angry once in a while and it was part of him as a human being – since the emotional injuries of his childhood. But who wouldn't be upset if, like Cesar Chavez since his days as a child, one were the subject of constant hostilities – like the bank foreclosure of his family's small family farm, and the brutal racism of such signs as "No Dogs or Mexicans Allowed" posted in businesses and public spaces. Hostilities that came from public officials, both at the municipal and at the state level in California opposing his efforts to help farmworkers and who were responsible for the unrestraint climate of violence that took the lives of some of his union members in the course of strikes and organizing campaigns. Who wouldn't be upset if he/she were asked to leave when entering a coffee shop for a coffee? These are but a few of the many injustices that Cesar Chavez had to endure. Yes, anger was part of him, but so was a transparent love of human kind. He was a small man, but a relentless leader who would not give up even against the biggest of his enemies. The spiritual fire in him would not allow it.

I think it is only fair to allow the spirit in you to stand up in recognition of Cesar Chavez as a gesture of your commitment to justice, because in recognizing the life and meaning of Cesar Chavez to this country, you are also recognizing the thousands and thousands of migrant and immigrant farmworkers who have contributed and strengthened Wisconsin agricultural industry for many years.

Thank you,

Alfonso Zepeda-Capistran
1319 Black Wolf Trail
Sun Prairie, WI 53590
Tel.: 608-346-3830
Email: azepedacapistran@yahoo.com

Victor R. Vela
WI American GI Forum

CESAR E. CHAVEZ



1927 - 1993

"one of the heroic figures of our time."
Senator Robert F. Kennedy

Recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom

Recipient of the Aguila Azteca

Cesar was born March 31, 1927, on the small farm near Yuma, Arizona that his grandfather homesteaded during the 1880's

During World War II; December 7, 1941, the United States was attacked by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. In 1944, Cesar joined the United States Navy. He was seventeen years old. He served two years as a deck hand in the Western Pacific. In 1945, World War II ended. In 1946, Cesar was discharged from the U.S. Navy. He returned to work in the fields in California.

From the beginning, the UFW adhered to the principals of non-violence practiced by M.K. Gandhi and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1965 strikers took a pledge of non-violence and Cesar conducted a 25 day fast in 1968 to reaffirm the UFW's commitment to non-violence. The late Senator Robert F. Kennedy called Cesar "one of the heroic figures of our time," and flew to Delano to be with him when he ended the fast.

In 1991, Cesar received the Aguila Azteca (The Aztec Eagle), Mexico's highest award presented to people of Mexican heritage who have made major contributions outside of Mexico.

On August 8, 1994, Cesar became the second Mexican American to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in the United States. This award was presented posthumously by President Bill Clinton. Helen F. Chavez and six of her eight children traveled to the White House to receive the honor.

- **His birthday has become César Chávez Day, a state holiday in eight US States. Many parks, cultural centers, libraries, schools, and streets have been named in his honor in cities across the United States.**

Barack Obama calls for National Holiday for Cesar E. Chavez

April 1, 2008 Washington DC--Evelina Alarcon, Executive Director of Cesar E. Chavez National Holiday welcomed the backing for a Cesar Chavez national holiday from Presidential candidate Senator Barack Obama who issued a statement on Cesar Chavez's birthday Monday, March 31, 2008.

These are some of the reasons that the Wisconsin American GI Forum,;(WI-AGIF) Supports AB-467, affectionately know as the Cesar Chavez Bill, by this Honorable Committee, that we are the State Department of the American GI Forum of the USA, a Congressionally Chartered Veterans Organization; which services all veterans and advocates for Latino Veterans is yet another reason the WI-AGIF that we support this bill, since Cesar was a WWII Navy Veteran and many of our members are State Employees, it is all the more proper and fitting that this Bill move forward.

Further, we don't have to go far to find that this National movement has already planted roots in Wisconsin:

Here in Madsion, there is the Cesar Chavez Elementary School; 3502 Maple Grove Dr.; Madison, WI

In Milwaukee, there is a Street that runs over one mile named Cesar E, Chavez Boulevard.

There are our movements all over this Great State of Wisconsin that are moving to name schools and streets after this great Civil Rights Leader and Veteran.

Wisconsin is a progressive State and is a Leader in new and innovative legislature that has made Wisconsinites proud.

Follow our Motto Honorable members and "Forward Wisconsin"

Si Se Puede.



Como siempre

Victor R. Vela, State Commander

Wisconsin American GI Forum

Researched by Fernando H. Rodriguez

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